REPORTS

OF THE

ALIPORE AND HAZARIBAGH REFORMATORY SCHOOLS

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

FOR THE YEAR 1890.

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REPORT

OF THE

ALIPORE REFORMATORY SCHOOL

FOR THE YEAR 1890.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

No. 3785, dated Calcutta, the 9th April 1891.

From—The Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Political Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Alipore Reformatory School for the year 1890.

Remarks of the Board of Management on the Superintendent's Annual Report for the year 1890.

IN submitting the 12th Annual Report of the Alipore Reformatory School, the Board of Management has the pleasure to bring under His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's notice the efficient manner in which Mr. C. J. Courtenay has discharged his duties as Superintendent during the year under report.

C. B. GARRETT,

President.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1890.

THE following table shows the number remaining at the end of 1889, the admissions and releases during the year 1890:—

Remaining on the 31st December 1889.	Admissions.				Releases.					Balance.
	From Alipore, Calcutta and Barrackpore, &c.	From other districts.	Recaptured and surrendered.	Total.	On expiry.	By order of Government.	Escaped.	Died.	Total.	31st December 1890.
108	34	18	...	160	24	...	...	1	25	135

of whom—

Hindoos	...	...	56
Mahomedans	...	...	79
	Total	...	135

giving an average of 116·67 for 1890.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline and behaviour of the boys continued satisfactory, and the average number of punishments fell from 3·03 in 1889 to 1·02 in 1890, with an average number of 116·67 boys.

The offences were not of a serious character, except in the case of Mowla Bhat, who struck another boy over the head with a piece of thin iron pipe, for which he received 12 stripes by order of the President.

The following table shows offences and punishments for the year under review :—

Smoking forbidden articles.	Offences			Punishments.							
	Relating to work.	Against school discipline.	Total.	Penal diet.	Caning.	Locked up at play hour.	Dark cells.	Marks cut.	Gunny-cloth.	Money fine.	Total.
29	33	58	120	1	17	25	17	28	1	11	100

Besides these 20 were brought up and warned only.

MARK SYSTEM.

The mark system has proved during the year a great stimulant to emulation amongst the boys.

The average number being 89·73 against 57·90 in 1889, and the weekly average earning, Rs 3-9-5 against Rs. 2-10 in 1889.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Money earned by marks ..	186	9	0
Do. do. for extra work ...	56	12	0
Total earned ...	243	5	0
Spent for fruits and sweetmeats ...	88	13	0
Balance deposited ...	154	8	0

in the Savings Bank at Alipore.

The following is an abstract of the fund as it stood at the close of the year 1890 :—

				Rs.	A.	P.
Balance at end of 1889			...	512	2	10
Earned during 1890			...	243	5	0
Interest on deposit ...			...	16	15	9
Total			...	772	7	7
	Rs.	A.	P.			
Money paid to released boys ...	191	8	0			
Sweetmeats purchased ...	88	13	0			
				280	5	0
Balance on 31st December 1890 ...				492	2	7

SANITARY.

The year under review was not quite as healthy as in 1889 : the admissions into hospital rose to an average of 2·78 in 1890 against 1·70 in 1889. This was wholly due to a large number of boys taking chicken-pox during November and December. There was only one fatal case during the year : a boy named Jamad Ally got cholera, and after a few days' sickness died on the 17th January 1890.

ESCAPE.

Nil.

BUILDING.

The only changes effected during the year were as follows :—

(1) Constructing 116 iron cubicles on the roof of the main building for the accommodation of the same number of extra boys.

(2) Repairs to the Superintendent's stable, making a privy for the warders, and painting the walls and pillars of the inside buildings.

The first was undertaken by the Public Works Department; the second by the Reformatory.

THE BOYS AND THEIR RESPECTIVE DUTIES.

The boys rise in summer at 4-30 a.m. and during the winter at 5-30 a.m., when each makes up his bedding and cleans his cell. They are then counted out and marched to the latrine, after which they perform ablutions and assemble to receive their morning meal, consisting of ½ a pice worth of parched rice. They are then divided into gangs to clean the wards and the premises inside and outside the enclosure; the inside and outside garden are also attended to.

At 7 a.m. they assemble for school, which lasts till 8 a m.; then they go to the workshops, where they work at their respective trades till 10 a m., when they bathe and go to their breakfast till 11 a.m.; they then resume work till 2 p.m.

From 2 to 3 p m. is play hour, after which they again work till 5 p.m. The workshops are now cleaned, and the boys wash themselves preparatory to taking their evening meal. They are locked up at 6 p m., and school is held till 8 p.m. Attendance at evening school is, however, optional.

The principal feature of the Reformatory School lies in its workshops, where implements and trade instructors are provided at a considerable outlay, and the boys are encouraged to take to the trade they show most inclination for. Everything is at the same time done to make the progress such as to repay the Government, in some measure, for the primary outlay bestowed upon the institution.

MAGISTRATES' REPORT REGARDING RELEASED BOYS.

One hundred and thirty-four reports from District Magistrates regarding 80 released boys were received during the year 1890, of whom—

10 were reconvicted and sent to jail,
1 bore a bad character,
69 are said to bear a good character.

Statement of four boys who followed their trade on release.

Name.	Caste.	Period of sentence.	Trade taught	Trade followed outside after release.
Noboo	Mah medan	8 years ...	Bookbinding	Book-binding.
Bhata	Ditto .	6	Ditto	Ditto.
Mowla Bhat	Ditto	6	Ditto .	Ditto.
Abdool Uziz ...	Ditto	5 .. .	Blacksmith ...	Blacksmith.

Two boys came for letters to the Deputy Commissioner of Police and one to Superintendent of Bengal Printing.

Two boys came to pay their respects to the Superintendent.

Abstract showing admissions and releases of all boys from the opening of the Reformatory.

Admission.	Transferred to jail or to the Hazaribagh Reformatory.	Died.	Escaped.	Released by order of Government.	On appeal.	Sent to Magistrate.	On expiry.	Total.	Remaining
456	56	16	13	8	5	1	222	321	135

Eight hundred and forty-eight reports regarding 222 boys discharged from the Reformatory since the opening of this institution have been received, of whom 36 were subsequently convicted and sent to jail, 41 reported as not bearing good character, and 145 are said to bear good character in the districts in which they reside.

Of these, 29 followed the trade taught in this institution, and 193 follow their parents' occupation.

The following table shows the trades taught in this institution, and those who followed them on release:—

Names	Trade taught.	Trade followed on release.	Names.	Trade taught.	Trade followed on release
Abdool ...	Carpenter ...	Carpenter	Huri Churn Bose	Carpenter ...	Carpenter.
Gorbha ...	Blacksmith ...	Blacksmith.	Jhumun Sheikh	Ditto ...	Ditto
Abdool Muzid	Duftry .	Duftry.	Akoo Sheikh ..	Blacksmith ...	Blacksmith.
Jahir Uddin ...	Do.	Do	Behari Komar	Carpenter ..	Carpenter.
Abinash ...	Carpenter ...	Carpenter.	Abdool Soban...	Duftry ...	Duftry.
Rohim Bux ..	Tinsmith ...	Tinsmith.	Baji Naik ...	Canework ..	Canework.
Gopal Dass ..	Carpenter ..	Carpenter.	Moti Ghose ...	Carpenter ...	Carpenter.
Kanai Kahar ...	Tinsmith ...	Tinsmith.	Mohadeb ...	Polisher ...	Polisher.
Kasi Koeri ..	Gardener ..	Gardener.	Jhugro ...	Tinsmith ...	Tinsmith.
Suffa Tolla ...	Duftry .	Duftry.	Bechu ..	Carpenter ...	Carpenter.
Soban Ally ..	Do. ...	Do.	Noboo ..	Duftry ...	Duftry.
Mungroy Garo	Carpenter ...	Carpenter.	Bhata ...	Do. ...	Do.
Koorkut	Blacksmith ...	Blacksmith.	Mowla Bhat ...	Do. ...	Do.
Manick Chand	Carpenter ...	Carpenter.	Abdool Uziz ...	Blacksmith ..	Blacksmith.
Kandonia	Blacksmith ...	Blacksmith.			

TRADE-INSTRUCTORS.

One trade-instructor left because he thought he was not properly remunerated for his labour, and two died during the year. New men have been taken on to replace them.

The writer, Babu Brojo Kissore Sen, has performed his work with zeal, and the present native doctor is very anxious and painstaking in attendance on the sick boys.

The warder-guard worked well, and their health were generally good.

The cooking was done by three Brahmin boys under a paid Tarder, and the conservancy was carried out by two paid sweepers.

EDUCATION.

The educational staff remains the same as in former years. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred on this head :—

STATEMENT C.

Showing cost of articles purchased for school and salary of teachers and trade-instructors during 1890.

	Salary of teachers.	Salary of trade-instructors.	Purchase of books for school.	Total.	Cost per head.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Contingencies	...	...	32 0 9	32 0 9	0 4 4
Fixed establishment	1,306 3 11	845 8 10	...	2,151 12 9	18 6 0
Total ...	1,306 3 11	845 8 10	32 0 9	2,183 13 6	18 10 4

The three teachers have continued to discharge their duties in a very satisfactory manner.

There are 135 boys at school which are divided into three parts, viz.—

1*st.*—Anglo-Vernacular Department.
2*nd.*—Bengali ditto.
3*rd.*—Hindi ditto.

The attendance in the early morning at school is compulsory, and the two hours in the evening optional, yet an average of 110 are instructed from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening which is very gratifying.

There were 20 boys in the Anglo-Vernacular advanced class at the commencement of the year 1890, and during the year 16 were promoted to the advanced class, giving a total of 36 boys, of whom 12 were released, leaving a balance of 24 at the close of the year.

Particular pains are taken by the teachers in teaching arithmetic, mental arithmetic, grammar, and moral instruction is given in connection with the lessons taught. The effect is good.

MAINTENANCE.

STATEMENT A.

Showing increase and decrease of expenditure during 1890.

	1889. Average No., 108·3.	1890. Average No., 116·67.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cost per head, 1889.	Cost per head, 1890.	Increase per head.	Decrease per head.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Construction and repairs.	557 8 9	25 15 6	.....	531 9 3	5 2 5	0 3 7	.....	4 14 10
Contingencies ...	1,157 12 0	1,238 12 0	81 0 0	.....	10 11 2	10 9 5	.....	0 1 9
Diet	3,653 10 9	3,943 0 10	289 6 1	.....	33 12 8	34 11 3	.....	0 1 0
Hospital	92 4 3	80 15 1	.....	11 5 2	0 13 7	0 11 1	.....	0 2 6
Clothing	335 11 0	314 14 0	.....	20 13 0	3 1 9	2 11 0	.....	0 6 9
Fixed establishment.	9,090 12 3	8,384 14 11	.....	705 13 4	84 0 3	71 10 8	.....	12 5 7
Total ...	14,887 11 0	13,988 8 4	370 6 1	1,269 8 9	137 9 5	119 9 0	.....	18 0 5

The cost of maintenance for 1890 decreased from Rs. 137-9-5 in 1889 to Rs 119-9 per head in 1890. This is due to savings under the different heads of construction and repairs, contingencies, clothing, diet and fixed establishment.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

The expenditure decreased from Rs. 557-8-9 in 1889 to Rs. 25-15-6 in 1890.

CONTINGENCIES.

The contingencies increased this year from Rs. 1,157-12 in 1889 to Rs. 1,238-12, owing to matting the board room, paying an extra amount for good work by the boys, and giving the warders new *paggrees*.

DIET.

The cost of dieting rose from Rs. 3,653-10-9 in 1889 to Rs. 3,943-0-10, being an increase of Rs. 289 6-1 due to an excess of 16·67 boys who were accommodated since the erection of the new cubicles on the roof of the main building.

STATEMENT B.

Showing a comparison of rates during 1889 *and* 1890.

	Rice.	Dal, kalai.	Dal, mosur.	Dal, urhar.	Dal, boot.	Salt.	Condiment.	Steam coal.	Attah.	Fish.	Dubee.	Vegetable.	Milk.	Sugar.	Arrowroot.	Sago.	Bread.	Meat.	Oil.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Average price of 1889	3 0 2	2 14 3	2 10 8	3 1 10	3 7 4	4 0 0	21 1 10	5 6	4 0 8	9	4	1 4 8	5 2 2	8 9 4	11 13 14	.			17 8
Ditto of 1890	3 2 8	2 12 0	3 6 4	3 1 4	3 6 0	3 10 8	23 4 2	5 4	4 0 9	9	4	1 4 0	5 6 0	8 5 4	11 10 6	10		14 3 9	17 5

CLOTHING.

The cost under this head decreased from Rs. 335-11 in 1889 to Rs. 314-14 in 1890.

FIXED ESTABLISHMENT.

The expenditure under this head decreased from Rs 9,090-12-3 in 1889 to Rs 8,384-14-11 in 1890, or a saving of Rs. 705-13-4, which is solely due to the difference of pay of the late Superintendent, who was drawing Rs. 400 per mensem, whilst his successor is drawing Rs. 300 only.

HOSPITAL.

The hospital expenditure decreased from Rs. 92-4-3 in 1889 to Rs. 80-15-1, showing a saving of Rs. 11-5-2.

Taking all the heads of expenditure into consideration, there is a total saving of Rs. 18-0-5.

MANUFACTURE DEPARTMENT.

Under this head the different trades taught, operations and results are shown.

The statement D presents a comparison between the proceeds of the manufactory in 1889 and 1890, and shows in detail the expenditure and profit.

The same industries were carried on in 1890 as in the preceding year.

Table showing rasults of manufactures for 1890.

Credit.	Rs.	A.	P.
Raw material	2,923	10	2
Supply to other departments ...	8,371	15	3
Plant and machinery	9,192	9	7
Paid into Treasury	5,356	4	9
Outstanding	766	12	3
Manufactured articles in store ...	8,738	4	0
Total ...	35,349	8	0
Debit.			
Articles in store	5,280	8	0
Raw material	3,009	7	9
Received from other jails ...	26	5	0
Plant and machinery, less Rs. 10 per cent. on tools, &c.	8,976	14	1
Drawn from Treasury	7,015	11	4
Outstanding	1,138	12	6
	25,447	10	8
Add profit ...	9,901	13	4
Total ...	35,349	8	0
The net profit amounts this year to ...	9,901	13	4
" " in 1889 was ...	7,313	15	6
Increase this year ..	2,587	13	8

The outstandings amount to Rs. 766-12-3, which are all recoverable excepting about Rs. 38-13, which I asked last year to expunge, as there was no reasonable chance of ever recovering the amounts, viz :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Captain Peacock ...	0	12	0
2.	Captain Corner ...	1	0	0
3.	G. Robinson ...	2	0	0
4.	Dr. Richards ...	1	0	0
5.	Mr. Manuels ...	34	1	0
	Total ...	38	13	0

The first and second on the list cannot be found, and the third, fourth and fifth are dead. The following table shows profits, increase and decrease, for the year 1890 :—

Heads.	1890. Total profits.	Average number employed.	Average earning.	Increase. From last year.	Decrease. From last year.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garden ...	214 14 9	10·45	21 7 10	.....	3 13 6
Blacksmith ...	656 13 5	9·39	72 15 8	517 11 11	... ..
Book-binding ...	2,876 11 4	21·24	136 15 9	.....	197 9 1
Printing ...	779 14 1	5·44	155 15 7	.....	306 2 5
Carpenter ...	2,919 13 4	36·15	81 1 8	1,652 1 2	.....
Cane-work ...	649 4 7	10·43	64 14 6	265 5 7	.. ...
Tinsmith ...	1,804 5 10	15 19	120 4 8	660 4 0	.....
Total ...	9,901 13 4	108·29	653 11 8	3,095 6 8	507 9 0

GARDEN.

The garden was cultivated outside only this year, the inside garden being planted with grass for to allow the boys a larger play and drill ground than they had in former years. The profit this year was Rs. 214-14-9, against Rs. 218-12-3 in 1889. The number of boys employed was 10·45, and their average earnings, Rs. 21-7-10.

BLACKSMITH.

The profits in this department amounted to Rs 656-13-5 in 1890, against Rs. 139-1-6 in 1889—an increase of Rs. 517-11-11. The number of boys employed was 9·39, and their average earnings, Rs. 72-15-8.

BOOK-BINDING.

The work in this department was very slack during the first seven months, which was due to the Presidency Jail Press not having sufficient work for their own book-binders, the profit being only Rs. 2,876-11-4 against Rs. 3,074-4-5 in 1889—a decrease of Rs. 197-9-1. The number of boys employed was 21·24, and their average earnings, Rs. 136-15-9.

PRINTING.

The printing department was also slack during the first part of the year, but the latter part of the year the press was continuously at work; the second press was at work also during November and December 1890. The total profit was Rs. 779-14-1 against Rs. 1,086-0-6 in 1889. The number of boys employed was 5·44, and their average earnings, Rs. 155-15-7.

CARPENTRY.

The net profits under this head amounted to Rs. 2,919-13-4, against Rs. 1,267-12-2 in 1889—an increase of Rs. 1,652-1-2, due to a large order received from the Campbell Hospital for furniture. The average number of boys employed was 36·15, and their average earnings, Rs. 81-1-8.

CANE-WORK.

The profits under this head amounted to Rs. 649-4-7, against Rs. 383-15 in 1889. The average number of boys employed was 10·43, and their average earnings, Rs. 64-14-6.

TINSMITH.

The work in this department still continues flourishing. The net profits for the year were Rs. 1,804-5-10, against Rs. 1,144-1-10, showing an increase of Rs. 660-4 ; the average number of boys employed being 15·19, and their average earnings Rs. 120-4-8.

MANUFACTURE CONTINGENCIES.

The sum of Rs. 157-9 was expended during the year on account of cart, cooly, carriage hire, feeding and shoeing of the school bullocks, against Rs. 286-8-6, showing a saving of Rs 128-15-6.

I now beg to say that it affords me much pleasure to lay before the Board of Management this my second annual report, with the hope of their approval of the operations of the past year.

I have endeavoured to carry out all orders with punctuality, and at the same time with due regard to economy in the working of the school, and much of the progress effected has been due to the liberal support accorded to me by the Board of Management.

Punishments decreased, and have been, I am thankful to say, lighter than in any previous year.

The reports of the various District Magistrates regarding the character and subsequent career of released boys show that the discipline and training undergone in this institution have shown very good results.

A very valuable addition in the shape of 116 cubicles have been erected during the year, giving increased accommodation for 116 boys. They were erected by the Public Works Department.

Very valuable assistance has been given to the Reformatory manufactures during the year by the Superintendent of the Campbell Hospital, the Superintendent of the Jail Depôt, the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Bengal Printing, and by the Jail Depôt Manager, who has invariably endeavoured to do everything in his power to effect sales of the different articles sent up to him.

Two presses are now in full working order, and I would ask that the Government be moved to sanction the purchase of two others—one for 1891 and another for 1892. I would mention that Mr. Hanlon, Superintendent of Jail Manufactures, was deputed by the Inspector-General of Jails to test the driving power of the gas engine. He has informed the Vice-President that the engine is sufficiently powerful to work four presses in addition to the three turning lathes.

In conclusion, I would beg that the Government may be moved to sanction the erection of extra workshops, as there is at present only sufficient accommodation for the number of boys (135) now detained here, and any increase to the present number of the boys would result in overcrowding.

O. J. Courtenay,

The 31st January 1891. *Superintendent.*

Statement D.

1	2			3			4	5	6	7	8	9
	Proceeds in 1889			Proceeds in 1890.								
	Remitted to Treasury	Supplied to other departments.	Total.	Remitted to Treasury.	Supplied to other departments.	Total.	Manufactured goods in stock on 31st December 1890.	Outstanding on 31st December 1890	Total of columns 3, 4 and 5.	Manufactured goods in stock on 31st December 1889.	Outstanding on 31st December 1889.	Implements purchased in 1890.
	Rs A. P	Rs A. P	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs A P.
Garden	225 13 9	237 11 0	463 8 9	170 1 6	242 13 9	412 15 3	..	..	412 15 3	..	0 3 8	...
Blacksmith	591 5 6	1,433 12 0	2,012 1 6	651 4 9	473 14 0	1,025 2 9	590 8 0	10 0 0	1,625 10 9	242 8 0	29 3 0	12 4 0
Book-binding	93 3 9	3,466 15 7	3,560 3 4	54 7 0	3,259 7 4	3,313 14 4	4 0 0	1 8 0	3,319 6 4	4 0 0	4 8 0	...
Printing	..	1,946 15 5	1,946 15 5		1,339 1 10	1,339 1 10		40 10 0	1,379 11 10	..	..	18 8 0
Carpentry	2,657 12 3	1,198 4 0	3,856 0 3	2,076 0 6	2,703 13 4	4,779 13 10	3,377 8 0	583 11 3	8,741 1 1	1,432 8 0	831 11 0	163 3 6
Cane-work	692 11 0	12 8 0	705 3 0	501 14 0	143 6 0	642 4 0	641 10 0	29 0 0	1,312 14 0	330 8 0	10 0 0	.
Tinsmith	2,636 5 0	225 6 0	2,861 11 0	2,000 9 0	234 7 0	2,235 0 0	4,124 10 0	101 5 0	6,431 9 0	3,264 0 0	273 3 6	21 12 0
Total ...	6,957 2 3	8,312 8 0	15,330 10 3	5,356 4 9	8,371 15 3	13,728 4 0	8,738 4 0	766 12 3	23,253 4 3	5,280 8 0	1,158 13 6	215 11 6

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Articles received from other jails.	Raw material purchased in 1890.	Implements remained on stock December 1889 *less Rs. 10 per cent. on books.*	Raw material remained in stock on 31st December 1889.	Total of columns 7 to 13.	Implements remaining in stock on 31st December 1890.	Raw material remaining in stock on 31st December 1890.	Total of columns 15 and 16	Difference between columns 14 and 17.	Net profits.	Cost of extra establishment	Contingencies.	Net profit, deducting cost of extra establishment and contingencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P	Rs A. P	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A P.	Rs A. P	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs A P.
Garden	.. ..	20 13 6	263 4 10	..	284 5 4	263 4 10	.	263 4 10	21 0 6	331 14 9	177 0 0	.....	214 14 9
Blacksmith	.	655 2 0	2,290 14 3	1,231 8 9	4,461 8 0	2,303 2 3	1,189 8 5	3,492 10 8	968 13 4	656 13 5	..	..	656 13 5
Book-binding	20 10 0	87 6 9	2,836 13 6	10 0 0	2,983 6 3	2,856 13 6	19 0 0	2,875 13 6	107 8 9	3,211 13 7	285 3 3	50 0 0	2,876 11 4
Printing	1 5 0	284 0 9			285 13 9	18 8 0	2 8 0	21 0 0	262 13 9	1,116 14 1	337 0 0		779 14 1
Carpentry	4 6 0	3,490 7 1	3,508 1 6	1,121 3 2	10,548 8 3	3,671 5 0	1,131 11 9	4,803 6 9	5,745 7 6	2,995 9 7	25 12 3	50 0 0	2,919 13 4
Cane-work	... ..	340 1 9	1 8 3	21 6 0	701 8 0	1 8 3	28 6 4	29 14 7	671 9 5	649 4 7	.		649 4 7
Tinsmith	... .	959 8 6	55 3 9	625 5 10	5,149 1 7	77 15 9	552 7 8	630 7 5	4,569 10 2	1,861 14 10	. ..	57 9 0	1,804 5 10
Total	26 5 0	5,817 8 4	8,976 14 1	3,009 7 9	24,465 3 2	9,192 9 7	2,923 10 2	12,116 3 9	12,348 15 5	10,884 4 10	824 14 6	157 9 0	9,901 13 4

C. J. Courtenay,

Superintendent.

No. 3786, dated Calcutta, the 9th April 1891.

From—The Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Political Department

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School for the year 1890.

The number of boys on the rolls was 267 on the 31st of December 1889. The admissions in 1890 amounted to 74. Forty-six boys were released on expiry of sentence and on attaining the age of 18, 2 died, and 291 remained in confinement on the 31st December 1890.

The conduct of the boys was good, and discipline well maintained. Out of the 341 boys who were under control, 134 were neither reported nor punished. The daily average for the year was 280·7 compared with 244·06 in 1889 and 229·50 in 1888.

The educational requirements of the school were well attended to, and the increase in the number of boys who attended the night classes was satisfactory.

There were two escapes during the year. The boys were soon recaptured and sentenced to additional imprisonment for two months. Two deaths occurred in the school. In one of the cases a boy suffering from Bright's disease was continuously in hospital for eight months. The daily average sick was 6·4.

The total expenditure per head was Rs. 75-4-11 against Rs. 92-10-1 in 1889. The details are furnished in the report.

The articles manufactured in the school yielded a net profit of Rs. 2,746-12, compared with Rs. 3,301 in 1889, Rs. 3,757 in 1888, and Rs. 1,698 in 1887. The industry of shoe-making has not proved a profitable undertaking. The school had to compete with the well-equipped establishment at Cawnpore, and could not turn out boots and shoes for the warders and the police at equally favorable rates. Most of the boys who were engaged in this industry are now employed on blanket-weaving and on the manufacture of cotton clothing for the jails.

Mr Hill, the Deputy Superintendent, has done excellent service during the year. The school is thoroughly well managed.

REPORT ON THE HAZARIBAGH REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR 1890, BY SURGEON-MAJOR J. WILSON, M.D., SUPERINTENDENT AND MEDICAL OFFICER.

The school has been in existence eight years and three months, during which 581 boys in all have been received. Of these, 256 were released on expiry of sentence, 13 on attaining the age of 18 years, 6 by special orders of Government, 15 died, and 291 remained on the 31st December 1890.

The following statement gives a general summary of the year under review :—

No. 1.

	Hindus.	Mussalmans.	Sonthals.	Oriahs.	Christians.	Total.
Remained on 31st December 1889	203	50	2	9	3	267
Received during the year	53	18	..	3	..	74
Total ...	256	68	2	12	3	341
Released on expiry of sentence	36	10	...	..	...	46
Ditto on attaining 18 years	...	...	...		...	...
Ditto by special orders of Government	2	...	...	...	.	2
Died	2	...	...	...	.	2
Remained on 31st December 1890	216	58	2	12	3	291
Daily average population	...		...	...	...	280·7

Discipline and conduct.—Discipline was well maintained; and the conduct of the boys generally good. Of the 341 boys with whom we had to deal during the year, 134 were neither reported nor punished.

Escapes.—There were two escapes. The boys left the playground on Sunday afternoon, went to the carpet-weaving godown, abstracted a bamboo used in that industry, made their way to the wall, and with the assistance of two other boys reached the top and jumped down: they were recaptured 14 hours afterwards, tried and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The boys who helped them over the wall were flogged. The warder on duty in the playground was fined. Owing to the paucity of the warder staff (only 13 all told) and the fact that only three men were available for duty at the time, the head-warder was not brought to trial.

The following statement shows the number of boys who were once or oftener punished :—

No. 2.

Once.		Twice.		Three times.		Four times.		Five times.		Six times.		Seven times.	
1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
66	78	37	33	17	23	12	11	3	7	2	1	1	7

The conduct of the monitors was uniformly good. There were only 6 reductions against 8 in 1889.

The following statement shows the offences committed and the punishments awarded during the year as compared with the previous one :—

No. 3.

Idling.		Noisy and disobedient.		Destroying Government property.		Stealing.		Being in possession of forbidden articles.		Fighting and offences against discipline.		Total.		Hand-caning.		Whipping.		Fines and forfeitures of marks.		Gunny-clothing.		Solitary confinement.		Handcuffs.		Locked up at play hour.		Total.	
1889	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
29	41	1	2	53	36	89	63	15	16	91	150	268	308	89	80	17	17	110	83	15	40	1	11	23	37	13	34	268	308

Daily routine (as in previous year).—Boys rise at 4-30 a.m. in summer and 5-30 a.m. in winter. Up to 7 a.m. clean premises and cells, visit latrine, and take early morning meal; from 7 to 8 a m. school; 8 to 10 a.m work; 10 to 11 a m. bathe, breakfast, and visit latrine; 11 to 2 p.m. work; 2 to 3 p.m. play; 3 to 5 p.m. work; 5 to 6 p.m. take evening meal and visit latrine; 6 to 7-30 p.m. voluntary school. The average number of boys attending night school was 274·66 against 235 in 1889. All the boys who are not on the sick list attend school.

Education.—The boys have two and-a-half hours' schooling daily. They are instructed in Hindustani, Bengali, Arithmetic (including mental), and 70 of the more advanced boys are taught English. The school was visited by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, who was satisfied with the progress made by the boys. The three masters were assisted by six monitors who gave general satisfaction.

Mark system.—The monthly average number of boys earning marks and their rewards was 273·66 against 231 in 1889, and the average earning per week was Rs. 10-11-11 against Rs. 10-11-3 in 1889.

The total earning during the year was Rs. 562-2-6 against Rs 556-9-6. The total amount in the Savings Bank was Rs. 914-8-3 against Rs. 717-0-9 in 1889.

Health of the school.—Apart from the chicken-pox, we had only about 100 admissions to hospital during the year.

The boy who died from Bright's disease had been in hospital continuously for eight months, and he had been on the sick list more or less for 18 months previous to his death. The daily average sick was 6·4.

No. 4.

Diseases.	Admissions.		Deaths.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Bright's disease	...	1	...	1
Dysentery	7	1	1	...
Dyspepsia	1	1	...	...
Diarrhœa	10	19	...	...
Anæmia	1	1	...	...
Enlargement of the spleen ...	8	1	...	...
Chicken-pox	18	80	...	...
Measles	26	...	...	...
Malarious fevers	117	51	1	...
Eclamsia	..	1	...	1
All other diseases	217	183	2	2

Expenditure.—The total expenditure per head was Rs. 75--4-11 against Rs. 92-10-1 in 1889.

The following statement contrasts the expenditure per boy under different heads:—

No. 5.

Establishment.		Building and repairs.		Diet.		Clothing.		Contingencies.		Hospital.	
1889	1890.	1889	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P	Rs A. P
9,181 0 7	9,009 14 10	2,079 9 0	1,672 9 0	7,252 0 6	7,218 7 10	1,000 9 9	980 3 0	2,041 0 3	1,890 13 6	207 13 9	289 2 3
37 6 7	33 1 6	8 8 3	5 15 4	29 11 5	26 11 5	4 1 6	3 7 11	12 0 0	6 11 9	0 13 7	1 0 5

Establishment.—Decrease explained as follows:—

The tanner's pay was only drawn for a portion of the year.

Building.—The expenditure under this head was incurred in the construction of 25 additional cells and providing additional iron-grated windows to the weaving godown.

Diet.—The decrease of Rs. 4 per head was due to the lower rate paid for rice, attah, and dâl. Attah was received from the jail as in the previous year.

Clothing.—The check clothing is made up in the school, the material being obtained from the Midnapore Jail. The average expenditure for the last four years has been Rs. 3-7-6.

Contingencies.—Ground rent Rs. 229. Gratuity paid to boys, monitors to assist in teaching, and mehters, Rs. 562.

Hospital.—The increase under this head was incurred on account of the boy who died of Bright's disease. He was in hospital eight months, and had to be carefully fed, nursed and supported with stimulants.

Manufactures.—The following statement shows the result of the manufactures during the year:—

No. 6.

Credits.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash in hand at the end of 1890	.....		
Value of goods in stock at the end of 1890	12,988	12	6
Value of raw material in stock at the end of 1890	12,811	15	1
Outstanding bills due to the school at the end of 1890	1,049	14	0
Plant and machinery at the end of 1890	4,461	7	1
Amount paid into the Treasury at the end of 1890	5,149	3	9
Value of goods supplied from the manufactory to the general department	1,850	0	0
Value of goods supplied to other departments	875	11	0
Total ...	39,136	15	5
Debits.			
Cash in hand on the 31st December 1889	.....		
Value of manufactured goods at the end of 1889	9,666	7	0
Value of raw material at the end of 1889	11,882	7	8
Outstanding bills due to the school at the end of 1889	1,129	14	0
Plant and machinery at the end of 1889	2,960	4	1
Amount drawn from the Treasury, including the value of articles received from other jails	10,751	2	8
Total ...	36,390	3	5
Profit ...	2,746	12	0

Carpentry.—The average number of boys employed at this trade was 62, and the profit Rs 433. Looms to the value of Rs. 670 were made in the carpenter's shop, and transferred to the carpet-weaving account. The manufacture of furniture has also been limited to local demands. There are now only 20 boys employed.

Blacksmith.—The blacksmith's work is carried on, as in previous years, chiefly in connection with other trades. Twenty-five corrugated iron cells were also put up. Nine boys every employed. Profit Rs. 402.

Shoe-making.—This industry was introduced with the object of making boots for warders and the police, but it was soon discovered we could not compete with Cawnpore, neither in workmanship nor price. Mr. Hanlon, the Superintendent of Jail Manufactures, visited Cawnpore, and satisfied himself that this trade could not be carried on with profit. Another serious drawback is the want of babul bark in this district. It has to be purchased in Hooghly or other distant places, and costs nearly 200 per cent. more than the Cawnpore and Calcutta prices delivered here. Tanning leather is still carried on, but when the hides at present in the vats are finished it will be discontinued. The silver wattle trees planted last year with the object of producing bark for tanning have not made much progress, and it is still doubtful whether they will thrive in this district. Thirty-eight boys were employed, but they are now being sent to blanket-weaving as required.

Tinwork.—There were seven boys employed. Profit Rs. 333. With a ready market this would be the most profitable trade in the schoo, as articles of tinware are turned out very quickly.

Weaving.—Carpet-weaving has been carried on with satisfactory results throughout the year. The wool is purchased in its rough state. This practice was introduced on account of the high rate charged for dyed yarn in the Bhagulpore Jail, which left little or no margin for profits. The result has been a great improvement in the earning of the boys during the latter part of the year. Ninety-two boys were employed at this and blanket-weaving, and the actual number at carpet-weaving, blanket-weaving and spinning wool on the 31st December 1890 was 150; profit Rs. 1,496; average earning per boy Rs. 16.

The great drawback to the successful working of the trades in the school has been the want of a ready market for our manufactured goods. This difficulty has now been fairly grappled with by turning over a portion of the jail work to the institution. Blanket-weaving was introduced in August, and looms for the manufacture of cotton clothing are being made in the school.

Garden.—Nineteen small boys were employed in the garden, and an ample supply of vegetables was produced for the use of the school.

Conduct of released boys.—The following information obtained through the Magistrates of the several districts is submitted under this head, contrasting the year under report with the previous one:—

	1889.	1890.
Well-conducted	75	57
Not traceable	17	13
In jail	5	5
Viewed with suspicion	3	6
Pursuing trade learnt	11	7
Died	4	6
Total ...	115	94

Warder establishment.—Three head-warders and ten ordinary warders, total strength. These have been found quite insufficient to carry on the duties of the school at its present strength (nearly 300 boys), and application has been made to Government for four additional men. The conduct of the warders was very good throughout the year.

Inspections.—The school was visited by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the 22nd March.

There were nine meetings of the Committee and 43 inspections by official and non-official members.

The Officiating Inspector-General of Jails paid one visit, and the Judicial Commissioner four visits during the year.

The Superintendent of Jail Manufactures also visited the school.

The work and character of Mr. Hill is too well known to Government to need comment now He is the right man in the right place.

The Assistant Jailor Sham Lall Chakravarty worked very well indeed.

The other officers have worked well.

HAZARIBAGH,
The 30th January 1891.

J. WILSON, M.D.,
Superintendent and Medical Officer.

The Assistant Superintendent, Mr Hill, performed his duties as usual with untiring zeal and devotion, and the present condition of the school bears testimony to his endeavours. I agree with the Superintendent in considering Mr. Hill to be the right man in the right place.

HAZARIBAGH,
The 3rd February 1891.

C. H. GARBETT, *Col.*,
Deputy Commissioner.

I concur with Colonel Garbett and Dr. Wilson in their remarks regarding Mr. Hill's zeal and devotion to his duties.

The 9th February 1891.

W. CAMPBELL.

I CONCUR.

The 10th February 1891.

JADU NATH MOOKERJEE.

W M. D'C.—Reg. No. 196J—286—18-4-91.

No. 105P—D.

RESOLUTION.

JAILS.

Dated Darjeeling, the 17th June 1891.

READ—

(1) Letter No. 3785, dated the 9th April 1891, from the Inspector-General of Jails, forwarding the Administration Report of the Alipore Reformatory School for the year 1890.

(2) Letter No. 3786, dated the 9th April 1891, from the Inspector-General of Jails, forwarding the Administration Report of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School for the year 1890.

Read also—

The Reports for the year 1889 and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

The Alipore School.—The number of boys in this school rose from 108 in the beginning of the past year to 135 at its close. The school is capable of holding 224 boys. There were 52 admissions, while 24 boys were released and one died. Notwithstanding an increase in the daily average number of boys from 108·20 in 1889 to 116·67 in 1890, both the number of offences and punishments fell from 356 and 328 to 120 and 100 respectively. This is about one offence per boy, instead of three as in former years; in Hazaribagh, too, the ratio of offences was about one per head, and the previous high figure at Alipore must have been due to a change in system. With an increase in the number of boys there has been an increase in the money rewards earned. More boys were punished with forfeiture of marks than in the preceding year, and penal diet was resorted to as a punishment in one case only, against 59 in 1889. The return of sickness is not so satisfactory as in the preceding year. The average number admitted to hospital rose from 1·70 in 1889 to 2·78 in 1890. A large number of boys suffered from chicken-pox during November and December last. There was only one death, a case of cholera which ended fatally.

2. To provide accommodation for the increasing number of boys, 116 cubicles were added to the building during the past year. The working hours of the school remained the same as in the preceding year. The boys work for seven hours, and have in addition one hour of compulsory school. The attendance at the night school, which is held from 6 to 8 P.M., is optional, and it is satisfactory to observe that the average number of boys who preferred to attend the night school increased from 100 in 1889 to 110 in 1890. The mark system continued to work well. The number of boys entitled to marks considerably increased, and the average weekly earnings rose from Rs. 2-10 in 1889 to Rs. 3-9-5. The total amount earned during the year was Rs. 243-5, including the payments made for extra work, of which Rs. 154-8 were deposited in the Government Savings Bank, the balance being spent in the purchase of fruits and sweetmeats for the boys.

3. From the reports received during the year regarding 80 released boys, it appears that 10, or 12·5 per cent., have been reconvicted and sent to jail; one does not bear a good character, and the remaining 69 boys, of whom only 4 follow the trades they were taught at school, are believed to be leading honest lives. The fact that so small a number are engaged in the trades they learnt in the school agrees with what is believed to be the experience of our jails and reformatories all over India. The number of trades which can conveniently be taught is limited, and when the boys return to their own villages, caste prejudices and hereditary customs prevent their following those trades.

4. The total expenditure of the school decreased from Rs. 14,887-11 to Rs. 13,988-8-4. The cost of diet rose from Rs. 3,653-10-9 to Rs. 3,943-0-10, and the increase was proportionate to the larger number of boys detained during the past year. The cost of maintenance per head decreased from Rs. 137-9-5 in 1889 to Rs. 119-9 in 1890. The decrease is in the two heads of Buildings

and Fixed establishment, but the cost per head under the latter item, Rs. 71-10-8, is still very high.

5. The profits from the Manufactory Department amounted to Rs. 9,901-13-4, against Rs. 7,313-15-8 in 1889. The value of labour of the boys is not as usual shown in the accounts, nor is any allowance made for the wear and tear of block. The largest number of boys were employed on carpentry, which returned a profit of Rs. 2,919-13-4, against Rs. 1,267-12-2 in 1889. Book-binding comes next with a profit of Rs. 2,876-11-4, against Rs. 3,074-4-5, and the decrease is due to slackness of demand for this work during the first seven months of the year. There was also a falling off in work for the Printing Department during the first part of the year; hence the decrease in profits from Rs. 1,086-0-6 to Rs. 779-14-1. The printing work was, however, in full swing during the remainder of the year. The profits from tinsmiths' work and cane work amounted to Rs. 1,804-5-10 and Rs. 649-4-7, against Rs. 1,144-1-10 and Rs. 383-15 respectively. The Superintendent proposes the erection of extra workshops, the present accommodation being only sufficient for 135 boys now detained in the school. The proposal should be submitted separately.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that Mr. C. J. Courtenay, the new Superintendent of the School, has been favourably mentioned by the Board of Management. His Honour's acknowledgments are also due to the Board of Management.

7. *The Hazaribagh School.*—The number of boys confined in this school rose from 267 at the close of 1889 to 291 at the close of 1890. The school is capable of holding 306 boys. The daily average population was 280·7, against 244·06 in 1889. The health of the school during the past year shows an improvement as compared with the previous year. There were two deaths—the same number as in 1889.

8. Discipline appears to have been well maintained during the year, but the number of offences committed by the boys increased from 268 in 1889 to 308. There were 150 cases of fighting and offences against discipline, against 91 in 1889. Of the punishments inflicted, gunny clothing shows an increase from 15 to 40, solitary confinement from 1 to 11, handcuffs from 23 to 37, and the number of boys locked up during play hours rose from 13 to 34. Two boys escaped during the year, but were soon recaptured and punished with imprisonment for two months. The boys who lent their assistance in the escape were flogged, and the warder on duty at the time was fined. The warder staff has since been increased, and it is hoped that such escapes will not take place in future.

9. The daily routine is the same as at the Alipore, except the hours of the night school, which differ slightly. All the boys of the institution, with the exception of the sick, attended the night school during the past year. The mark system continued to work well. The average earning per week amounted to Rs. 10-11-11, against Rs. 10-11-3 in 1889. The total earnings were Rs. 562-2-6, against Rs. 556-9-6 in the previous year.

10. Reports were received during the year regarding 94 released boys: 57 reports were favourable; in 13 cases the whereabouts of the boys were not traceable; 5 boys were reconvicted and sent to jail and 6 were looked upon with suspicion by the police; 7 boys continued to work at the trades they learned in school, and 6 died.

11. The total expenditure per head fell from Rs. 92-10-1 in 1889 to Rs. 75-4-11 in 1890. It is very creditable to the management of the institution that there was a decrease in every item of expenditure except hospital charges. The cost of diet per head fell from Rs. 29-11-5 to Rs. 25-11-5. The decrease is attributed to lower prices paid for the chief articles of food. The cost of fixed establishment here is only Rs. 32-1-6 per head.

12. The manufacturing account shows a profit of Rs. 2,746-12, against Rs. 3,757-2-11 and Rs. 3,301-7-8 in 1888 and 1889 respectively. There is a very limited local market for the articles manufactured in the Hazaribagh Reformatory, and this stands in the way of the manufactures being carried on on a more extensive scale. The shoe-making industry has proved a failure. There was a considerable improvement in the weaving industry which brought in a profit of Rs. 1,496. A portion of the jail work in this branch of the industry has been made over to the school.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that the official visitors continue to take much interest in the school, and that Mr. Hill, the Deputy Superintendent, discharged his duties satisfactorily. The Superintendent also deserves credit for the good management of the school.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the President of the Board of Management of the Reformatory School at Alipore for information and communication to the Members of the Board.

Ordered also that a copy of the Reports and a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails for information and communication to the Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

JOHN EDGAR,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 106P—D.

COPY forwarded to the President of the Board of Management of the Reformatory School at Alipore for information and communication to the Members of the Board.

No. 107P—D.

COPY of the Reports, together with a copy of the Resolution, forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails for information and communication to the Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. LUSON,

Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DARJEELING,
The 17th June 1891.

Reg. No. 1542C—304—26-6-91.